



VIPURI

English ed.

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The old cathedral

Photo. Pietinen

VIIPURI

The capital of the province of Karjala, the county of Viipuri and both the Lutheran and the Greek Orthodox dioceses of Viipuri, is situated at the base of Viipuri Bay, which opens out in a north-westerly direction from the Gulf of Finland, at the outlet of the Saimaa Canal (N. lat. 60 43', E. long. 28 44'). It is the second largest town in Finland (pop. roughly 82,000 at the beginning of 1938), the centre of commercial, maritime and cultural interests in East Finland, and a garrison town of note.

Viipuri is a seaport with a large export and import trade. (Its outer harbour Uuras is one of the biggest timber ports in



Viipuri Castle

Photo. Helios

Europe.) Junction of five railways and dozens of bus routes. Air service in summer to Helsinki, connecting with international routes. *Gateway to the foremost tourist routes in East Finland.*

Viipuri can justly be termed a town where the centuries meet. Now about 600 years old, the town has preserved historical relics from every phase of its past without neglecting to keep abreast of modern progress. As the town, moreover, is fascinatingly set on a topographically interesting site, surrounded and pierced by waters, the steady growth of its popularity among tourists is not surprising. Good hotels and pleasant restaurants ensure these visitors a comfortable stay.

For a visit to Viipuri the summer months (June, July and August) are recommended, as at that time the many beautiful oases of this town of parks are at their fairest and the weather can generally be relied on. The mean July temperature is 17.4°C , and a temperature of $20\text{--}25^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the shade is usual on fine days. Cool sea breezes keep away excessive heat. Average summer rainfall about 200 millimetres.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF VIIPURI

The historical records and traditions of Viipuri go back very far indeed. Over a thousand years have elapsed since the founding of the first settlements in the locality. In those early days a port and trading centre arose at the mouth of the western branch of the River Vuoksi. This

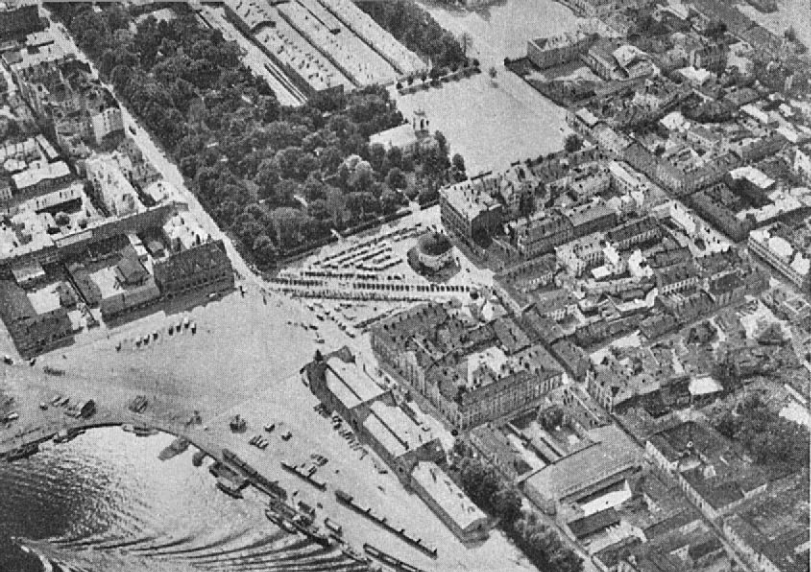
Railway station, main entrance

Photo. Helios



„Old Viipuri„ is believed to have been situated where Monrepos Park now lies, a couple of kilometres north of present-day Viipuri. In the ninth century it appears to have been already protected by ramparts.

The castle was founded in 1293 by Torgils or Tyrgils Knutsson, Constable of Sweden, who arrived at the head of a crusading fleet. As the forepost of Swedish power and western civilisation the settlement, which guarded an important trade route, had frequently to endure the hardships of war. In the Middle Ages it was besieged by the Russians in 1294, 1322, 1351, 1411 and 1495; the last-mentioned year is the date of the „Big Bang of Viipuri„, an explosion engineered by the commander of the defending forces, Knut Posse, to scare away the attackers. The town of Viipuri is mentioned in records of the fourteenth century, but it was not until 1403 that the settlement received its town charter, being then situated on the site of the present old town, the rocky point south of the castle. During the period 1457—81 the town was provided with walls dominated by numerous towers and pierced by gates. Other fortifications followed during the reigns of the Swedish kings Erik XIV (1560—68), Johan III (1568—92) and Karl IX (1599—1611). In the sixteen-fifties the first town plan was



Bird's-eye view of Old Viipuri

Photo. Air Forée

drawn up, turning the Viipuri of those days into a beautiful town with many fine buildings of stone.

Through the Middle Ages mighty feudal lords ruled over Viipuri much as they liked. They even waged wars on their own behalf, concluded peace treaties, and were otherwise actively engaged in high politics. „Wiborgs welde» or „Terra Viburgensis» is often mentioned in records of those days on equal terms with the Swedish realm. It could even become necessary on occasion to send the Royal army to subdue a mutinous vassal holding Viipuri. The early history of Viipuri does not, however, lack interest also from the point of view of peaceful interests. It was ruled at one time by the most learned man in the whole kingdom: Kaarle Ulfsson Sparre (1386—94 and 96—99), and during the reign of Krister Nilsson (1418—42) it was the centre where the leading political strivings of North Europe met and clashed, and where important peace councils were held. As early as the beginning of the sixteenth century, Erik Turesson Bjelke was already planning a canal from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Saimaa.

The lords of Viipuri castle did not neglect to reveal their high station in outward pomp, proof of which is the brilliant court life many of them knew how to maintain. Not for nothing were noble youths sent at one time from Sweden to Viipuri — to learn fine manners. Nor, doubtless, was Gustavus I misinformed in declaring that in no other



A medieval building

Photo. Helios

Swedish or Finnish castle was life lived on such a grand scale as in Viipuri. The period of the greatest magnificence was reached during the rule of Karl Knutsson Bonde (1442—48), who subsequently ascended the throne of Sweden, and Count Johan Hoya (1525—32).

Meanwhile the swords of the mighty lords of the castle were not allowed to rust. As we have mentioned, this important stronghold had frequently to be defended against attacking hordes, and time after time the enemy was driven off with sore losses. In the significant words of a medieval poet: „Moscorum busta Viburgum, (Viipuri is the Muscovite's grave).

From the very beginning commerce became the chief means of livelihood of Viipuri's inhabitants, and many of the feudal lords did their best to develop trade with the town. In the Middle Ages, however, commerce in this quarter was mostly in the hands of German Hansa merchants, who traded chiefly with Tallinn (Reval), but also with Danzig, Lübeck and — eastward — with Novgorod. Franciscan and Dominican monasteries kept alive and spread the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

The period of Viipuri's history with which we have been dealing has been termed the *feudal* or *Hansa period*. It was followed, from the reign of Gustavus Vasa (1523—60) to the Peace of Stolbova (1617) by what has been called the *period of crisis*, during which the reigning kings broke



The Municipal Library

Photo. Welin

the previously unrestricted might of the feudal lords and the German merchants lost their dominating position to purely Finnish burghers. Trade flourished exceptionally well and great fleets of merchant vessels filled the harbour. After the Reformation the town was made a Bishop's seat, the first Bishop of Viipuri being nominated in 1554.

After the hostilities between King Sigismund and the Duke Karl were at an end, the latter entered the town at the head of a large force and put a number of Sigismund's followers to death.

The period of crisis was succeeded by the *Mercantile Period*. Having secured the privileges of a staple town, Viipuri, now fairly far from the frontier after the Peace of Stolbova, soon developed into the biggest commercial centre in Finland. At the same time, however, the Finnish element among the burghers declined in importance, and German and Swedish merchants gained control both in business and municipal administration.

Viipuri was not, however, allowed to flourish in peace for long. Already in 1656 the burghers were called upon to drive off enemy forces which had appeared before the town walls. In 1706, during the Great Northern War, the town



Art Museum and Art School

Photo. Pietinen

was again besieged. On that occasion it still withstood the attack, but in 1710 it fell to Emperor Peter, a pile of ruins after the brave defence put up by the inhabitants. So began the *period of Russian rule*.

Viipuri became the capital of the areas ceded to Russia at the Peace of Uusikaupunki (Nystad). Four different nationalities were represented among the burghers, the German element dominating after its new rise to power during the Mercantile Period. Friction and party conflicts between the different elements were common. In other respects too, uncertainty and despotism marked the early part of the Russian period, causing a decline in the trade done by the town. The population, which had increased to 3 500 by the middle of the seventeenth century, fell to 1 400.

As Viipuri was still an important fortification — this time against the West — its defences were considerably enlarged by the Russians. For these new works so much land was ruthlessly appropriated that two-thirds of the inhabitants had to seek new homes. In this way extensive *suburbs* came into being outside of the ramparts.

Private building did not revive until the reign of the Empress Catharine II (1762—97). At that time a number



The Cathedral

Photo. Pietinen

of two-storeyed stone buildings were erected along the two streets called Linnankatu and Karjaportinkatu. In those days the square called Uusi Raatihuoneentori and the Parade Ground were given their present form, and around them were built a number of public buildings still in existence to-day. Elsewhere too in the old part of the town architectural remains from bygone centuries have been preserved in spite of the fact that great fires caused much destruction in the years 1627, 1628, 1652, 1672, 1676, 1682 and 1790, often destroying the finest buildings in the town.

The year 1812 inaugurated a new and happier phase in the history of Viipuri. The sorely-tried province was again united to the rest of Finland and after its long isolation was able to develop parallel with the rest of Finland. Viipuri became the capital of the provincial administration.

Its new development was rapid. In 1839 came the founding of the Viipuri Court of Appeal, in 1856 the opening of the Saimaa Canal, in 1870 the completion of the Riihimäki—St. Petersburg railway passing through Viipuri and in 1894 the opening of the Carelian railway with its terminus at Viipuri. The town became an important railway junction, the administrative centre of East Finland and the seat of the cultural and commercial interests of the province. Its area rapidly expanded. The walls and ramparts built in the Middle Ages and later by the Russians had to go. Only here and there was an historical relic of more than average value allowed to stand amid all the new that was rising. The old part of the town was left farther and farther from the main thoroughfares. Wide main arteries were planned, land having in some cases to be reclaimed from the sea for these. Big business buildings arose where formerly the waters of the bay had rippled or on the site of former earthworks and kitchen gardens. The present business centre was laid out in 1861. The clearing of the main thoroughfare Torkkelinkatu was begun in 1871, the planting of the present magnificent Esplanade in 1862. Viipuri had been born anew, and this latest curve of its development has continued, only temporarily checked by the recent depression, to this day.

The rapid growth of the town imposed on the Town Fathers a number of serious municipal and economic problems, which had to be solved. After the state of stagnation brought about under Russian rule, Viipuri was compelled to undergo an enormous development within the space of a few decades. It was not really until Finland had become independent and the alien garrison was no more that the municipality was really free to handle its problems and bring the town on a level with the times. As the biggest timber port in Europe the town had speedily to improve its harbours, 33 000 000 Fmks being spent on the outer harbour alone within two years. New municipal buildings representing the last word in modern hygiene and efficiency replaced the old.

PRESENT-DAY VIIPURI

reveals in its outward appearance its varied and chequered history. It is a combination of old and new, delightful in its strangeness. Busy traffic in broad tree-bordered streets and medieval perspectives of narrow old passages, splendour and homeliness, bold planning and small-scale intimacy. Historical memories everywhere, and beside these the newest manifestations of the modern spirit. A feature peculiar to Viipuri,



The medieval Guildhall Photo. Helios



Round Tower Photo. S.V.O.

called into being by its centuries old, extensive business connections, is the liveliness and colourfulness of its atmosphere, a special character met with nowhere else in Finland.

Commerce created Viipuri, and the town still lives chiefly from its trade. The routes of communication from the large provinces of Carelia and Savo meet in Viipuri. And in the lively commerce of the town the Finnish element once again dominates. (Of the total population, 83 per cent are Finnish-speaking.)

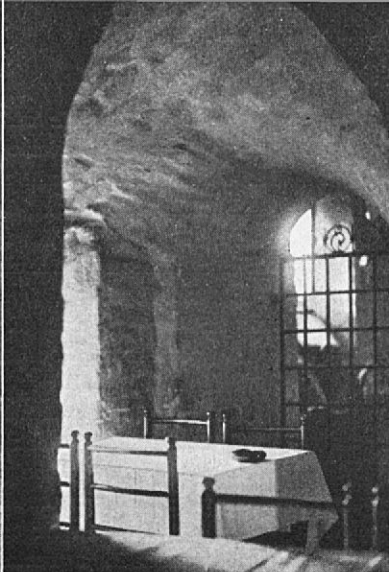
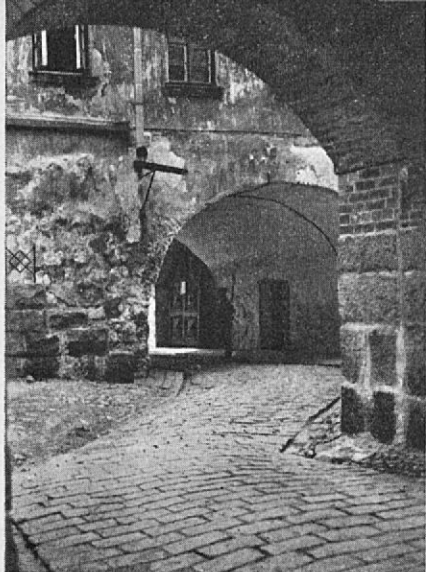
Viipuri can with cause be called the capital of East Finland. The most varied strivings of this part of Finland all centre on Viipuri, through whose harbours the products of its wealth of forests reach the markets of the world and the greatest part of the imported goods needed arrive.

In 1936 *exports* shipped from Viipuri totalled 1 510 000 tons (19.6 % of Finland's total exports), value 1 558 970 000 mks (21.6 %). The chief exports were woodpulp and board (524 760 tons; 659 570 000 mks), timber of various kinds (1 526 000 000 m³; 562 560 000 mks) and plywood (39 870 tons; 101 580 000 mks).

Imports arriving at Viipuri totalled 522 000 tons (14.8 %), value 557 000 000 mks (8.7 %). The chief imports were cereals and cereal products (68 050 tons; 92 110 000 mks), coal and coke (255 460 tons; 54 020 000 mks), and colonial produce and industrial raw materials.

Total foreign trade turnover 2 030 000 tons (18.1 %), value 2 115 960 000 mks (15.6 %).

The length of quay in the inner harbour is 4 018 metres



Vaults in the Castle, and a niche in the Round Tower Photo. Helios

and at Uuras 2 451 m., with a further 9 000 m. of privately owned quays. At Tapolanlahti there are 2 loading basins with an area of 93 acres; one has a depth of 24 feet, the other 20 ft.

Storage accomodation: buildings and sheds 122 183 m².

An investigation carried out in 1930 showed that there were 6 002 built properties in the town, comprising 10 385 buildings, 21 016 homes or suites and 59 384 rooms.

The municipal area is 24 069 acres, of which 2 483 acres in actual occupation.

Simultaneously with the revival of business after the depression building again became lively in the municipal area, and new modern buildings have arisen in various parts of the town. Among the latest architecturally noteworthy buildings might be mentioned the hyper-modern Municipal Library (a bequest of Mr. and Mrs. Lallukka, of whom the first-named was a prominent Viipuri merchant) in the Torkkeli Park; the Provincial Archives Building, beautifully situated on a rock mound on Tervaniemi Point overlooking the harbour; the Military Hospital, the most modern of its kind in Finland, at Neitsytniemi; the large flour mills, bakery and warehouses in the South Harbour; the office building of the wholesale firm Savo-Karjalan Tukku-liike; the Municipal Women's Hospital; and the Commercial College and Navigation School Building.

There are many important banking, commercial and industrial establishments in Viipuri. The latter include sawmills, machine shops, flour mills, tobacco, soap, candle, margarine, confectionary and clothing factories, breweries, canneries, etc.

As the capital of the county the town naturally contains a number of public offices. The Governor resides here, and here are also the various county administration offices. The Court of Appeal will soon be able to celebrate its centenary. The Bishop's Seat and Council were retransferred from Savonlinna (Nyslott) to Viipuri in 1925. A Greek Orthodox diocese is also administered from Viipuri.

Societies, associations, clubs, etc., are very numerous. Viipuri enjoys a high reputation as a centre of athletics and gymnastics. Specially popular are football and bandy. Numerous clubs have their own training quarters.

Educational institutions include 11 schools leading to the University, a commercial school, an industrial school, schools for navigation, sawmill foremen, various trades and handiwork, a conservatoire and a college for church music, a school of music for the young and a People's Conservatoire, an art school, a workers' college, settlement and voluntary adult education centres run by religious bodies etc.

Proof of a lively musical life are further the dozens of local choral societies, some of a very high standard.

The town further owns an extensive lending library, an interesting museum and a fine new Art Museum splendidly situated on the old seaward ramparts. A symphony orchestra gives concerts in the winter, when a Municipal Theatre also gives performances in a modernized theatre now over 100 years old.

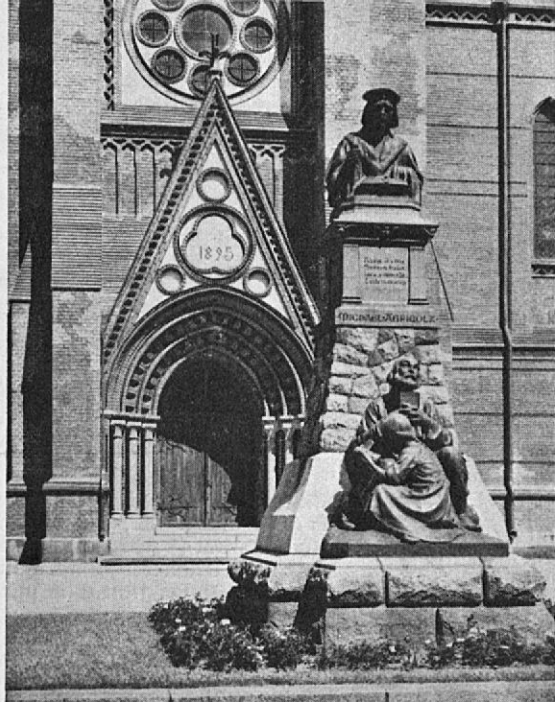
Viipuri also has a mechanized Fire Brigade, several well-equipped voluntary fire brigades, a provincial hospital, municipal hospitals, a Deaconess Hospital, a private nursing home and a military hospital, electric tramways and a gasworks. There are several sports grounds. Of a scheme for a central athletic grounds and stadium the part comprising a modern athletic track has already been completed. Several bathing beaches and, in winter, skating rinks are open to the public.

Newspapers: *Karjala* (daily incl. Sundays, National Coalition), *Kansan Työ* (daily, weekdays, Social-Democrat), *Maakansa* (daily, weekdays, Agrarian League), *Karjalan Suunta* (tri-weekly, Patriotic Popular Movement), *Viborgs Nyheter* (tri-weekly, Swedish).

The central wards of the town are the Linnoitus, Salakka-lahti, Repola, Kaleva, Papula and Pantsarlahti wards. The outlying wards and suburbs are grouped into eastern, western and northern. The Uuras outer harbour area, connected with the town by rail and passenger steamer, forms a separate municipal area.

*Mikael Agricola
monument*

Photo. Pietinen



PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

Arrival.

By rail at the Railway Station, from which the broad thoroughfare Karjalankatu leads to the central districts. Porters meet trains. Taxicab and open horse-cab ranks in front of the station. Tourist Association's Information Office in the central hall, telephone 34 20; long-distance telephone for public use in the office. Railway Inquiry Office at station, telephone 14 47. Restaurant, barber, lavatories and public telephones.

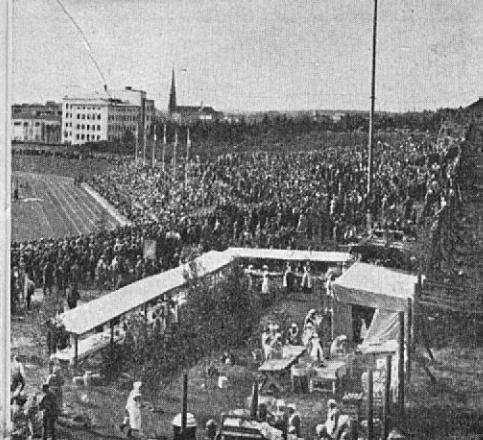
By sea at the South Harbour. Nearest taxi rank, telephone 32 29. Steamers on the local southward routes berth under the castle, beside Linnansilta Bridge; telephone 39 34.

By motorbus at the new motorbus station on the southwest side of the station square. Telephone 42 00 series. Restaurant, barber, public telephones and other facilities. Office of Viipurin Matkailu Oy. (Viipuri Touring Ltd.), for any information regarding motorbus routes, tel. 42 00 series.

Means of transport in the town.

Taxis and open horse-cabs at ranks furnished with telephones at short intervals. Taxis, fitted with visible taximeters, are of two classes, depending on seating capacity. Increased charge for night runs. Horse-cabs carry a printed tariff, shown on request; police constables have copies of the tariff.

Tramway lines: Green line: Papula—Railway Station—Kelkkala, continuing as the Red line: Ristimäki—Railway



The central athletic grounds

Photo. Helios

Station—Castle Bridge. Blue line: Castle Bridge—Neitsyt-niemi. Fare 1 mark (6 coupons 5 marks). Omnibuses ply between the Market Square and Hiekka, Pikiruukki, Mon-repos, Sorvali, Tienhaara, Saunalahti, Karjala, Käremäki, Kangasranta, etc. Rowing-boats on hire in the North Harbour near the Penninsilta pontoon bridge.

Tourist agencies.

Tourist Information Office of the Viipuri branch of the Finnish Tourist Association in the central hall of the Railway Station, telephone 3420. *Municipal Excursion Board*: Secretary Mr. Pekka Palola, who also acts as local commissioner in matters relating to group excursions; address Myllysaarenkatu 10, as. 2, teleph. 1562.

Hotels and Inns.

Explanation of signs: r=room; b=bed; Ch=central heating; w=running water in room; W=running hot and cold water; Br=bathrooms attached to rooms; br=other bathrooms; T=telephone in rooms; R=restaurant.

Knut Posse, Karjalankatu 19 (40 r. 60 b. Ch. W. Br. T. R.); Andrea Oy, Piispankatu 6 (27 r. 55 b. Ch. W. Br. T. R.); Continental, Rautatiekatu 5 (30 r. 50 b. Ch. W. Br. T. R.); Rauha, Maununkatu 13 (35 r. 50 b. br. T. R.); Turistihotelli Suomi, Repolankatu 9 (40 r. 60 b. br. T. R.); Hospitz, Revonkatu 4 (15 r. 18 b. Ch. w. br.); Finlandia, Punaisenlähteenkatu 12 (13 r. 19 b. w. br. T. R.); Yksityishotelli Lybeck, Torkkelinkatu 22 (16 r. 20 b. Ch. w. br.), etc.

Restaurants.

Explanation: M=music, T=tables on terrace or in park.

Espilä in central esplanade (M,T); *Round Tower* (historical) in Market Place (M); *Palatsi*, Torkkelinkatu 20 (M); *Papula Pavilion*, on Papula Hill, views (M,T); *Lehtovaara*, Torikatu 2 (M); *Aula*, Torkkelinkatu 16 (M); *Co-operative Society Tork-*

keli's restaurant, Kurjenkatu 1; *restaurants of the Viipuri Co-operative Society* at Pohjolankatu 10 (M) and Kannaksenkatu 1; *Kilta*, Repolankatu 7; *Kultainen Karhu*, Repolankatu 6 (M); *Huusniemi* in park of the same name (M,T); etc. Also at railway station, omnibus station and hotels.

Other dining-rooms: Automaatti, Maununkatu 2.

Workers' eating-houses: Viipuri Co-operative Society's at Kannaksenkatu 1, Torikatu 3 and Karjalankatu 2 A.

Cafés

are numerous in all parts of the town. A selection: *Café de Columbia*, Karjalankatu 19; *Karjaportti*, Karjaportinkatu 12; *Pursiainen*, Torkkelinkatu 4; *Esplanad*, Karjalankatu 17; *Kultakuppi*, Pellervonkatu 1. Coffee and light refreshments also in restaurants and dining-rooms.

Refreshments

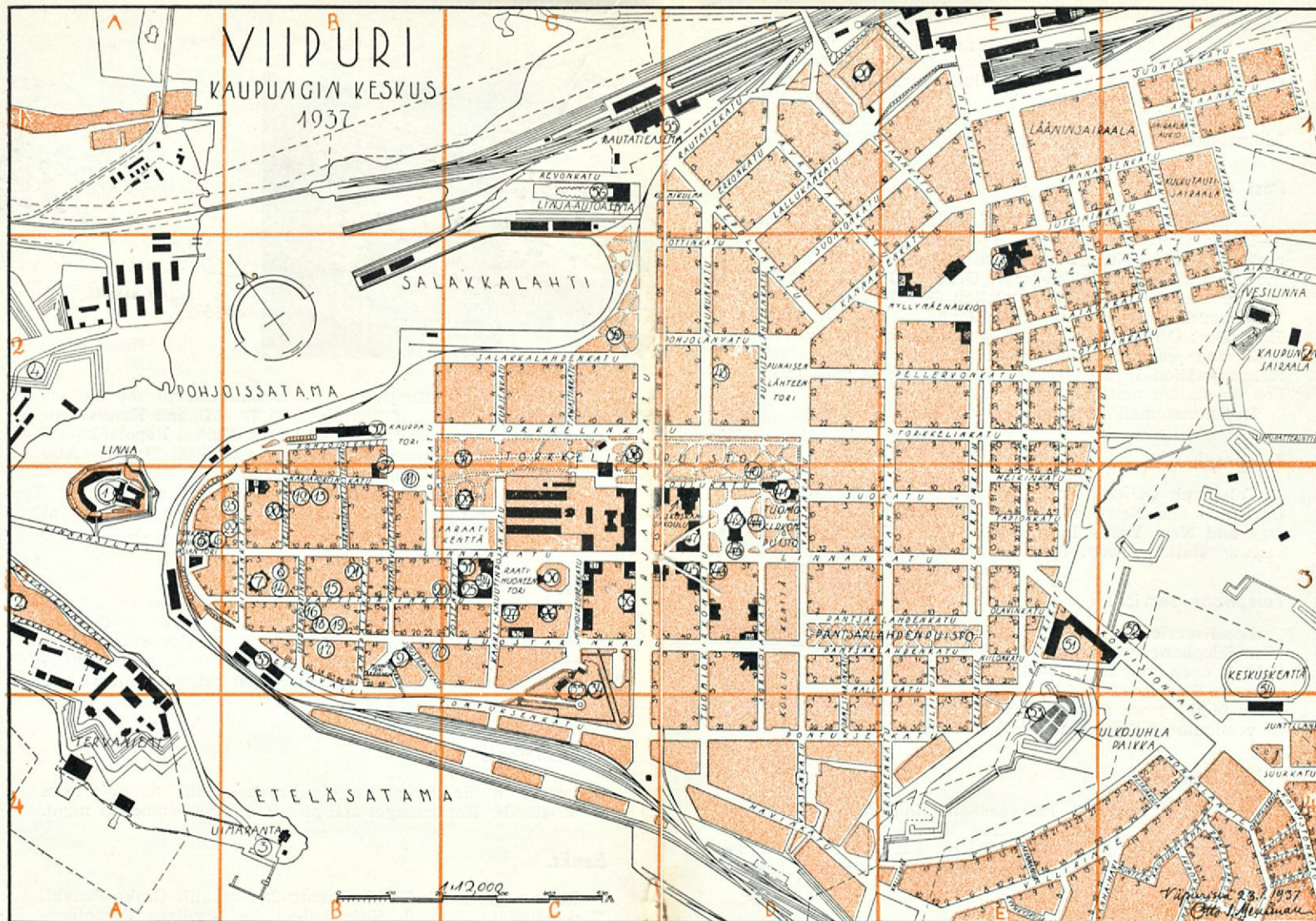
at booths in the parks, etc. Ice-cream in the summer from street-stands. Hot sausages and pies from street-stands at night.

Banks.

Bank of Finland, Torkkelinkatu 2; Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Torkkelinkatu 8 and Kolmikulma 1; Nordiska Föreningsbanken, Torkkelinkatu 20, Karjaportinkatu 19, Pohjolankatu 10 and Uuras; Savo-Karjalan Osake-Pankki, Karjalankatu 14 and Liikemiehenkatu 25; Helsingfors Aktiebank, Torkkelinkatu 12; Suomen Maatalous-Osake-Pankki, Torkkelinkatu 18; Viipurin Suomalainen Säästöpankki, Repolankatu 13; Viipurin Säästöpankki, Torikatu 2; Viipurin Työväen Säästöpankki, Pelleronkatu 9.

Consulates.

Belgian, Karjalankatu 10; *British*, Erkonkatu 2; *Czechoslovakian*, Kullervonkatu 4; *Danish*, Etelävalli 10; *Estonian*, Äyrä-



SIGHTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(The letters and numerals after the names refer to the squares in which the sights or buildings will be found)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Viipuri Castle A3 | 14. Vahtitorninkatu 8 old yard B3 | 28. Bishop's Council and residence B3 | 43. Mikael Agricola monument D3 |
| 2. Provincial Archives A3 | 15. " 12 " " " | 29. German-Swedish church C3 | 44. War Memorial D3 |
| 3. Tervaniemi bathing beach B4 | 16. Uudenportink. 5 " " " | 30. Greek Orthodox Cathedral C3 | 45. County Administration D3 |
| 4. St. Anne fortifications A2 | 17. Luostarinkatu 7 " " " | 31. Former Fire Station C3 | 46. Governor's residence D3 |
| 5. Torkkeli Knuutinpöika monument A3 | 18. " 8 " " " | 32. Market Hall B2 | 47. Post Office D3 |
| 6. Viipuri museum A3 | 19. " 10 " " " | 33. Customs House B3 | 48. Parochial offices D2 |
| 7. Old Cathedral (Agricola Church) B3 | 20. St. Hyacinth's church (Rom.Cath.) B3 | 34. Pansarilahti Bastion C3 | 49. Fire Brigade Headquarters E2 |
| 8. Belfry of above B3 | 21. Pampalank. 12 med. buildg B3 | 35. Art Museum C3 | 50. St. Elijah's church (Orthod.) D1 |
| 9. Former Dominican monastery church (now rural parish) B3 | 22. Piispankatu 12 " " " | 36. Telegraph Office, trunk teleph. C3 | 51. Trades School E3 |
| 10. Belfry of above (once a tower in the town wall) B3 | 23. " 16 " " " | 37. Fountain and sculpture C2-3 | 52. Industr. and Sawmill School F3 |
| 11. Round Tower B3 | 24. Present Town Hall C3 | 38. "Son of the Forest" C2 | 53. Outdoor festival site E4 |
| 12. Karjaportinkatu 5 old yard B3 | 25. Theatre C3 | 39. "The Fish Boy" C2 | 54. Central athletic grounds F3 |
| 13. " 7 " " " | 26. Court of Appeal C3 | 40. "Elk" sculpture D2-3 | 55. Railway Station C1-D1 |
| | 27. Residence of President of Court of Appeal C3 | 41. Municipal Library D3 | 56. Motorbus station C1 |
| | | 42. New Cathedral D3 | 57. Police Station B2-3 |

pääkatu 11; *French*, Torkkelinkatu 8; *German*, Tavastinkatu 3; *Greek*, Erkonkatu 2; *Italian*, Lallukankatu 6; *Latvian*, Etelävalli 13; *Netherlands*, Linnankatu 9; *Norwegian*, Pohjolankatu 10; *Peruan*, Erkonkatu 2; *Polish*, Kannaksenkatu 1; *Spanish*, Linnankatu 9; *Swedish*, Piispankatu 18 and Uuras.

Post Offices.

Head Post Office, in Tuomiokirkkokatu open weekdays 9—17; additional distribution of ordinary letters and printed matter 18—18.30 p.m. Stamps are sold 8—19 o'clock. Also at motorbus station and Telegraph Office. *Branch Post Offices* at Linnankatu 6 and railway station 9—13 and 15—17 o'clock. Letterboxes emptied at 8.15, 15.30 and 19 o'clock. Those at Head Post Office are emptied 10 minutes before departure of mail and each local distribution; box beside entrance to railway-station 15 minutes before departure of mail train and box on station platform 10 minutes before.

Registered mail accepted also at Telegraph Office.

Telegraph.

Telegraph Office, Karjalankatu 4, open daily 7—24, except Christmas and New Year's Eve 7—18, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day 9—11, 17—19. Telegraph office at railway station always open, if station is open.

Telephone service.

Local service, connecting for trunk calls with State services. (See telephone catalogue.) State trunk call station Karjalankatu 4, open to public 7—24. Trunk call booths also at bus-station. Slot apparatuses for local calls in booths here and there in the town and at railway and motorbus stations; also in vestibule of State trunk call station.

Police Station

with Address Register, Passport and Inquiries Departments at Mustainveljestenkatu 22, facing Market Square. Inquiries for addresses weekdays 10—18 o'clock, Sundays 10—14. Passport Dept open in summer weekdays 9—15, except Saturdays 9—13, winter weekdays 9—16, except Saturdays 10—14.

Shops

usually open 9—18, except Saturdays, when they close at 17. Government and business offices are usually open 10—16. In summer most businesses close at 15 o'clock on Saturdays.

Public baths.

Puistonpää Baths, Vaasankatu 19 (Finnish baths, etc.); Kalevan sauna (Finnish baths), Susikatu 18; Talikkalan Osuusaunat (Finnish baths), Tapionkatu 7 and Yhteiskoulukatu 68; etc. Sea-bathing at several artificial beaches. Central beach and swimming baths at Tervaniemi Point.



New Viipuri

Photo. Pietinen

Promenades.

Torkkelinkatu and park, Etelävalli (ramparts), Papula, Huusniemi and Monrepos parks.

Lavatories.

Railway and bus stations.

Filling stations

in various parts of the town, e.g. in vicinity of railway and bus stations.

Garages

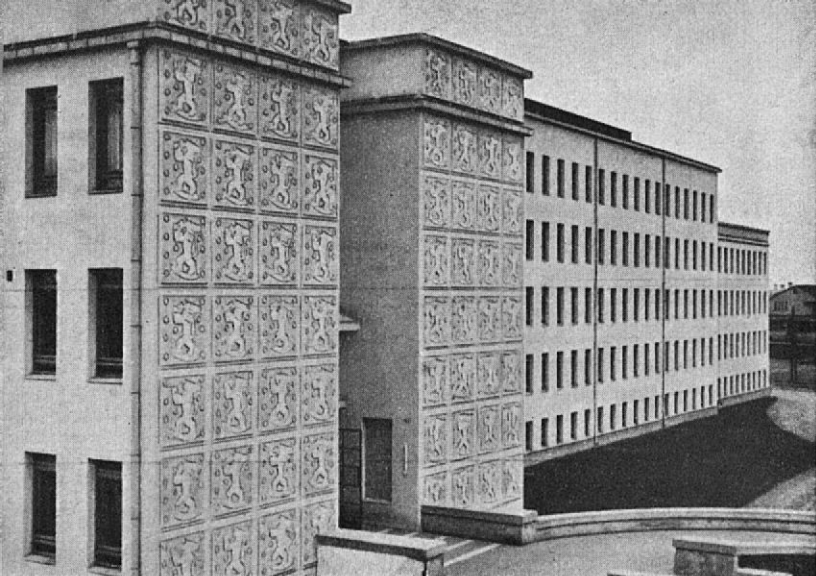
Autotalo, Braahenkatu 24, etc.

Ship agents.

G. Hagmanin seur., Etelävalli 18; K. Lundberg & Co. Oy, Etelävalli 18; J. W. Paulin, Uudenportinkatu 2; Merihuolto Oy, Luostarinkatu 9.

Express deliveries.

Mars (teleph. 28 93); Nopea (transport agents, tel. 23 03); Carters and lorries teleph. 43 01 and 34 06; Rakennus- ja Kuljetushuolto-Oy, Braahenkatu 11, tel. 35 94; E. Raution kuljetusliike, Kannaksenkatu 10, tel. 17 51.



The Military Hospital

Concerts, theatres, amusements.

Concert and theatre season winter only. Summer — open-air concerts daily and in evening in Torkkeli Park outside the Espilä Restaurant, also at advertised times at the Tourist Association's pavilion on Papula Hill and in Huusniemi Park. Open-air dramatic performances in summer on the Havi ramparts. — Seven cinemas. Athletic meets, trotting races, etc., as advertised in newspapers.

Dancing in the restaurants Espilä and Lehtovaara on certain days of the week.

Tennis.

Tennis hall, Vaasankatu 1. Outdoor courts in Huusniemi Park.

Clubs

several. Rotary Club meets on Mondays in the Hotel Knut Posse in winter, and in summer in the Espilä Restaurant.



The Industrial and Sawmilling School

Photo. K. V. Miettinen

MAKING THE ACQUAINTANCE OF VIIPURI.

Even the casual visitor to our city can see the most interesting sights without undue fatigue by following a round route carefully planned beforehand, such as the one described below.

A quick trip round the town.

that can be carried out in a single morning is the following. Route: Railway Station—Karjalankatu (katu=street)—Torkkelinkatu—Market Place—Round Tower—Karjaportinkatu—North Rambarts—Torkkeli Knuutinpöjan tori—the Castle—back to Torkkeli Knuutinpöjan tori—the Museum—Linnankatu—Piispankatu—Agricola Church (old cathedral)—Vahtitorninkatu—Uudenportinkatu—South Harbour—Luostarinkatu—Possenkatu—Vahtitorninkatu—the Theatre—Raatihuoneentori—Hovioikeudenkatu—Panssarilahti bastion and Art Museum—Luostarinkatu—Karjalankatu—Linnankatu—New Cathedral plantation—the Library—Punaisenlähteentori—Torkkelinkatu and central esplanade.

Sights along the route.

The railway station displays the characteristic handwriting of the famous Finnish architect *Eliel Saarinen*. The broad thoroughfare *Karjalankatu* begins from the open space in front of the station. On the right the motorbus station. *Salakka-*lahti park with a view of the old town and the castle through



The Provincial Archives

Photo. Pietinen

the plantation. Near the corner of Salakkalahdenkatu a granite sculpture by Mikko Hovi „The Fishboy„. Shops, offices and banks line the street.

We come to a broad thoroughfare cutting across Karjalankatu, *Torkkelinkatu*, which is bordered by the leafy central esplanade „*Torkkeli Park*„ with its long alleys of lime-trees. Turn to the right. In the park near the crossroads a bronze sculpture „Son of the Forest„ by Yrjö Liipola. Farther back the Espilä Restaurant on a mound that once supported an old bastion. Open-air concerts in summer.

Buildings along *Torkkelinkatu* include bank premises, etc. In the park a bronze fountain by G. Winter. The *Market Place*, where country people bring their produce in the mornings, affords glimpses into the life of the people. In the background the Market Hall, into which we peep. The *Round Tower* (known also as the Karjaportti or „Cattlegate„ Tower, „Goat Tower„, „Fat Catharine„) is an old stronghold now housing an interesting historical restaurant. Built 1547—50 to protect the „Cattlegate„ entrance in the town wall. Transformed into a restaurant in 1923 at the initiative of the architect Uno Ullberg and under the sponsorship of the Viipuri Technical Club. The walls of the restaurant, the „Vaasa Hall„, are decorated with drawings depicting the history of Viipuri. During the massacre of 1599 the heads of the executed were displayed on pikes along the „Cattlegate„.

Karjaportinkatu begins opposite the main entrance of the Round Tower Restaurant. Old part of the town. In this street

there are a number of buildings from the reign of Catharine II and some from the Middle Ages. Territorials Headquarters. Interesting yards at Nos. 7 and 5. Pause at corner of *Vesiportinkatu* for view upward on left. In *Vesiportinkatu* is a Roman Catholic church, adapted from an old Knight's Hall in 1810. Basement of *Karjaportinkatu* 1, now used by the municipal court of law, dates from the 17th century.

Piispankatu, along which are the former homes of bishops and burghers, can be passed, for we shall be returning to this street.

Pohjoisvalli (North Rampart) is on the crest of the former town wall. On the left the County Surveyor's Office and Territorials Staff Headquarters. Fine view towards the Castle.

Torkkeli Knuutinpöytä (Square). *Museum Viborgense*, open 11—13, Sundays and public holidays 12—15. Admittance 1 mk. Lower storeys were once the Town Hall. Military Watch; changing of the guards 16.30—17. Monument to Torkkeli Knuutinpoika by Professor Ville Vallgrén. Figures representing commerce and industry on rampart.

Bronze tablets on the walls of the buildings lining the square give details about these old buildings.

Castle Bridge, serving traffic between the western wards and the central districts. The bridge is opened on the stroke of every hour in summer to permit shipping to pass.

Viipuri Castle houses military offices, but is open to the public from 6 to 21 during the period 1/5—30/9, and at other seasons from 7 to 19 (also at other hours by special request to the Army Staff Sergeant-Major, Army Central telephone 40 50.) Admittance 1 mk; proceeds used for archaeological research.

The outer entrance pierces a building erected in 1606—08 as a residence for the Commandant. In the foundations of this building old cellars, the existence of which was unknown, have been unearthed. The castle wall, in which is the inner entrance, dates from the Middle Ages; upper part restored 1891—94. The rounded projection in the wall is a relic of a former Prisoner's Tower, below which was a subterranean dungeon.

The group of buildings lining the courtyard dates from the 17th century; the front elevations of some of them are 18th century work. In the 1630's they housed the Provincial Administration and prison.

The oldest part of the central castle is St. Olavi's tower, the lower part of which, 16 metres across, has hardly altered at all since the days of Torkkeli Knuutinpoika. The walls are 4—5 m thick at the base. Depth of the well of the tower 48.6 m, the walls being 38.6 m high and the cupola a further 10



Photo. Pietinen



Photo. Helios

metres. In the window embrasure on the right as we enter the tower is a pit 7.5 m deep leading to a chamber-like cavity. The upper part of the tower received its present square and octagonal form in 1561—64. Its summit is 75 metres above sea-level and on a level with the surface of Lake Saimaa. A stairway of 239 steps leads to the summit. Extensive views.

The rest of the central castle has altered a good deal during the restoration work carried out by the Russians in 1891—94.

From the ramparts facing the town a fine view can be obtained. The corner tower of the main building is an interesting relic of medieval times. At one time a secret passage led from here under the channel to the town. A little gate beside the southwest corner of the main building leads to a terrace that was once the castle blacksmith's yard, where more old cellars have been unearthed in recent years.

Opposite the castle, on the high crest of *Tervaniemi* Point, we sight the Provincial Archives building and near it the Independence Monument, a granite lion, the work of Gunnar Finne.

From the castle we return to Torkkeli Knuutinpöjan tori and ascend *Linnankatu* (formerly „Catharine Street, and still

Tervaniemi bathing beach

Photo. Helios

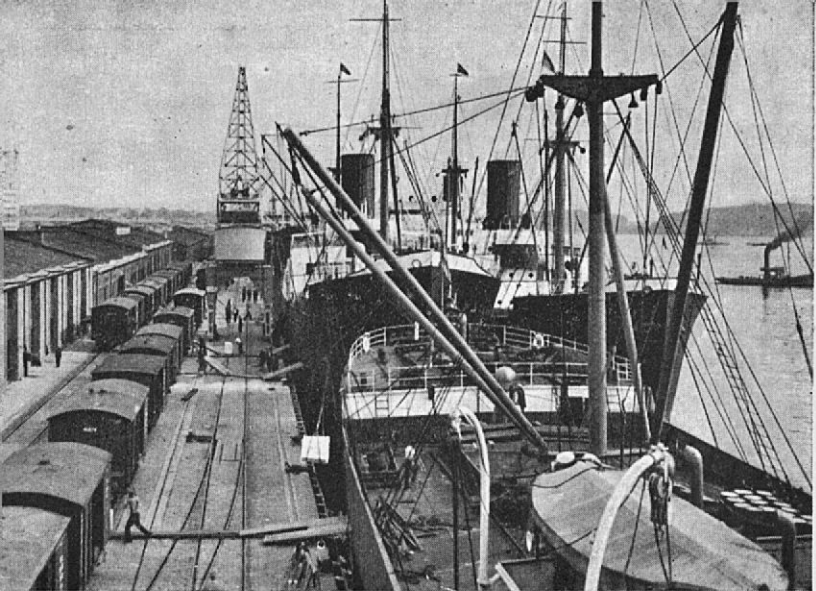


earlier „Queen Street.”), once the main thoroughfare of Viipur’, as far as the first cross-street, *Piispankatu*, which we now inspect more closely. To the left are the former patrician homes referred to earlier. A beautiful brick gateway guards an alley beside No. 16. The iron-doored lower storey of No. 12 used to be a wine-shop where burghers held revels. The lower storeys of No. 9 once belonged to a Bishop’s Palace.

Turning to our right from Linnankatu along *Piispankatu* we see on our left the *old Cathedral*, now *Agricola Church*, completed 1494. Its vaulted ceiling has seen brilliant Roman Catholic masses and, after the Reformation, simple Lutheran services. Under its floor local celebrities were buried, among them, so says tradition, Mikael Agricola in 1557, though his grave has not been identified. The church has suffered repeatedly from war and fires and has often had to be repaired and restored.

The separate belfry was restored and given its present appearance in 1795—96.

No. 8 *Vahtitorninkatu* has a pleasant gateway and yard. In the yard of No. 12 a 15th century building can be seen which is believed to have been the first court-house in Viipuri; it is now a store-house. (Another building typical of medieval Viipuri in the yard of No. 12 *Pamppalankatu*.) No. 5 *Uuden-*



In the harbour

Photo. Helios

portinkatu also has old buildings in its yard. From the terrace at the end of the street a view over the *South Harbour*. On the right the Harbour Office and Customs House. *Eteläval-linkatu* is on the site of the old town wall. On the far side of the harbour channel the Yacht Club's pavilion on Tervaniemi Point, and beyond this the main municipal bathing beach.

Returning to *Luostarinkatu* we find old buildings in the yards of Nos. 7, 8 and 10. The tile-roofed building in the yard of No. 8 was once the Guildhall, where the trade guilds held meetings.

In *Munkkitori* (Monks' Place) is a former *Dominican monastery church*, completed in 1481. It was completely restored and wholly transformed in the 1830's under the guidance of the architect Engel. It is now the church of the rural parish of Viipuri. Its belfry is a tower built in the 16th century and incorporated in the town wall; its present form dates from restoration work carried out in 1735.

Turning into *Possenkatu* we see at the corner of this street and *Vahtitorninkatu* the old *Theatre*, built in 1832 and completely restored in 1922 by the architect Uno Ullberg. Opposite the Theatre and also facing *Vahtitorninkatu* as well is the *Bishop's Council* and residence.

Descending the slope of *Vahtitorninkatu* we come to *Raati-huoneentori* (Town Hall Square), with the *Town Hall*, a building of respectable age that also houses assembly rooms and the Theatre's restaurant. On the opposite side of the

square is the Greek Orthodox Cathedral; on our right we have the Court of Appeal and residence of its President. Lower down on our left is the *Parade Ground*, fronting which are the former Fire Brigade headquarters designed by Engel, bank premises, the Swedish-German church and barracks. The churches, Town Hall and Court of Appeal were all built in the late 18th century. The last-mentioned was originally the Stadtholder's palace.

On the left side of *Hovioikeudenkatu* behind the Greek Orthodox Cathedral are several secondary schools. At the end of the street we have on our right the Swedish-German parochial offices and on our left the *Pantsarilahti* bastion and powder magazine; the latter is being turned into a club-room for the Viipuri Artists' Society. On the bastion is the new *Art Museum* and Art School of the Viipuri Friends of Art (designed by Uno Ullberg). The Art Museum is open daily 12—15; at other hours by arrangement with the caretaker. The terrace affords a fine view seaward over the harbour. At the end of the harbour are modern flourmilling, factory and storage buildings.

We proceed via *Luostarinkatu* to *Karjalankatu* and turning left along this come to *Linnankatu*, where we turn to the right. At the junction of these two streets lie the central barracks and the former building of the oldest Swedish girl's school in Finland (built 1780). On the right-hand side of *Linnankatu* the *County Administration* and *Governor's residence*, on the left side the *General Post Office*. In a plantation the *Cathedral* with a Mikael Agricola monument (Emil Wikström) before it and a War Memorial and grave (Carolus Lindberg and Gunnar Finne) on one side. The Central Elementary School, also housing a concert hall, lies between the Post Office and the central esplanade.

Southwest of *Linnankatu* and the church plantation are school playgrounds, bordering which are schools, a tennis hall, etc.

Quite close to the Cathedral, gleaming white amid the foliage, a remarkable building can be seen. This is the new *Municipal Library* bequeathed to the town by two well-known local benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Lallukka. Visitors will find the building as interesting inside as it is outside. It is the work of the architect Alvar Aalto. Reference Library and reading-rooms open daily 11—20.

On an adjacent little mound a large bronze elk by the Finnish animal sculptor J. Mäntynen.

From the Library we need only cross a narrow strip of park to reach the extensive square called *Punaisenlähteentori*,



View of the South Harbour

Photo. Pietinen

the name (Red Spring Square) relating to a massacre carried out by order of Duke Charles beside a Monk's Well that formerly stood here. Clothing, Manchester goods, etc., are sold in the square.

If time allows, the round trip can be continued along *Pel-lervonkatu* to *Kullervonkatu*, from there to *Myllymäen aukio*, an open space bordered by the Fire Brigade Headquarters and schools, and further along *Kannaksenkatu* to the right, which brings us to the County Hospital (on the left) and later to the water tower, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Municipal Hospital, new Women's Hospital and Kindergarten on the slope of *Patterinmäki Hill*. (Return to centre of town via *Kannaksenkatu* and *Punaisenlähteentori*.)

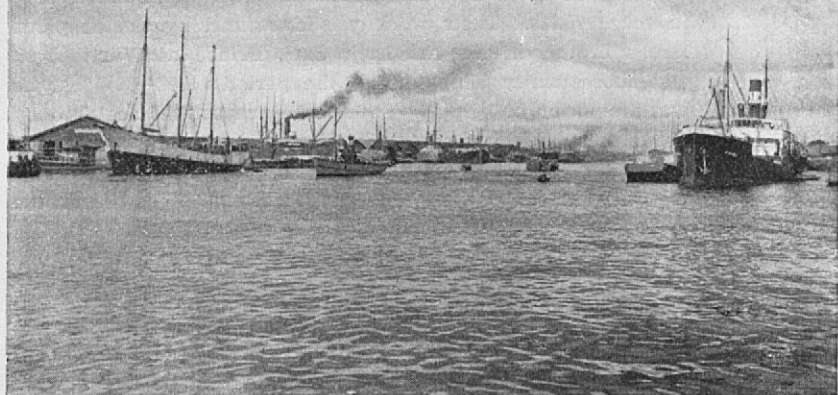
TO THOSE MAKING A LONGER STAY

the following additional outings are recommended:

Papula natural park,

situated on a hill of the same name on the outskirts of the town, is easily reached from the Railway Station by the Green line tram. The route lies along *Rautatiekatu*, crosses the bridge over the station yard, and continues via *Papulankatu* and *Papula Bridge* to the park gate. En route, on the right the Greek Orthodox church of St. Elijah, the YMCA headquarters and barracks of the Carelian Guards Regiment.

On *Papula Hill* there are a belvedere, a water reservoir, a pool with fountain, and *Papula Pavilion*, a restaurant run



The outer harbour Uuras

Photo. Th. Nyblin

by the Viipuri branch of the Tourist Association. Extensive beautiful views. Behind the hill an athletic field. In the vicinity are other summer restaurants, including beautiful Huusniemi.

Monrepos,

a park originally belonging to an estate of the same name but now owned by the municipality, is about 3 kms distant from the centre of the town. Buses on the Saunalahti route, departing from the Market Place, can be used to reach the Monrepos level-crossing, $\frac{1}{2}$ km from the park.

The route lies over Castle Bridge and along *Siikaniemenkatu* (by car) or through the *Haminaportti* gates across an old fortification (if walking) and past some barracks along *Saunalahdentie*.

On the left the Provincial Archives on the crest of Tervaniemi Point and the Independence Monument, a granite lion. Further, Tervaniemi Park, an open space called *Siikaniementori*, a fortification called „St. Anne's Crown“ with tunnelled gates dating from the reign of the Empress Anne. Artillery barracks. West of the road the Neitsytniemi ward with large new military hospital and the Sorvali ward with sawmills and cemetery. Near the Monrepos level-crossing, on the left a Deaconess Institute and hospital, on the right a white building used as a N.C.O.'s club.

Monrepos Park is part of an estate now mostly owned by the municipality. It is situated on the shore of a lake system

called Suomenvedenpohja leading to the Saimaa Canal. A harbour and market site are believed to have stood here in heathen days. The park was laid out by the Russian Governor-General Stupischin and his wife (née Schumacher) in the 1770:ies. Their work was continued by the Emperor Paul's brother-in-law Friedrich Carl, Prince of Württemberg and subsequently King, during the period (1782—86) that he was Governor of Viipuri. In 1788 Monrepos was acquired by the learned Baron Ludvig Heinrich von Nicolay, whose son Paul, Russian Ambassador at the French Court, became the final creator of the Park. He spent the end of his life on the estate, dying in 1866 at the age of 89.

The park is a fine blend of nature and artifice. Flourishing vegetation, works of art, including the sculpture „Väinämöinen„ by Johannes Takanen. A dignified island graveyard „Ludvigstein„ with a castellated chapel. A „lucky spring„, regarding which tradition has it that he who throws a coin therein and formulates a wish in his mind will have his wish fulfilled. The main building of the estate is by the Italian architect Martinelli and was built 1820.

The eastern wards

are easiest reached by proceeding along *Linnankatu* from the Cathedral plantation, crossing the Kullervo boulevard and continuing along *Koivistonkatu*. In the latter street, on the right, a large Technical School with the Havi ramparts (fine views) and open-air summer theatre behind it. On the left the Industrial and Sawmilling School and behind this Patterinmäki Hill, from the summit of which the town can be seen in its entirety. (Fortifications constructed in 1864.) On the left side of the street are also the *central athletic grounds* with sports fields, tracks and stands for spectators. On the right side the Havi own-home dwelling area. Behind the small plantation in front of the athletic grounds begin the former extensive suburbs, the nearest one Kolikkoinmäki, now incorporated in the municipal urban area.

On Pappilanniemi Point opposite Havi, about 4 kms from the town, the women's physical culture institute *Tanhuvaara*, and beside it the summer recreation home *Suvilinna* of the Viipuri Workers' Institute.

Saimaa Canal.

Automobile trip to the Saimaa Canal at the Juustila Lock (17 kms from Viipuri), continuing perhaps along the road



Papula Pavilion

Photo. Adam

bordering this beautiful canal route to *Rättijärvi* (30 kms from Viipuri) and from there via Lauritsala to Lappeenranta and Imatra (bus services).

Uuras,

the well-known outer harbour of Viipuri, can be reached in an hour by the small steamers that tie up alongside *Castle Bridge*. This 12-km trip through the inner archipelago of Viipuri Bay affords a sight of the town and harbour from the sea. The boat passes villa communities, the Hiekkasaari sea-bathing beach and the Turkinsaari military aerodrome. In the extensive harbour area of Uuras timber-loading on a large scale (one of the leading timber ports in Europe).

In the vicinity the beautiful little island *Mäntysaari* with sea-bathing beach.

SUITABLE LONG TOURS FROM VIIPURI.

Koivisto, urban district, port and bathing resort. Several trains and buses daily.

Imatra by rail or bus. The longer road route via the *Saimaa Canal* lies through beautiful landscape. The majestic rapids have now been put to industrial use. Gigantic power station. State-owned hotel, inns. The *Vallinkoski* rapids, 5 kms below Imatra, are still in a state of nature and worth visiting.

Terijoki and eastern frontier by rail (2 hrs) or car (bus services); choice of road routes.

At *Terijoki* and *Kuokkala* sea-bathing, „Finland's Riviera“. About 20 kms of admirable sands. Boarding-houses, casino-restaurant. *Rajajoki*, the little river that forms the frontier between Finland and the USSR, and the bridge connecting the two states draw many visitors (special frontier permit needed). At *Kuokkala* the villa of the famous Russian artist, now deceased, *Ilja Rjepin*. „Love Grave“ at *Vammelsuu*, and famous larch wood at *Raivola*.

Lappeenranta by rail or car (bus service).

Kiviniemi, *Sortanlahti* on the shore of Lake Ladoga, and onward to the *Konevitsa monastery island* (interesting place, simple clean lodging, fishing) and *Käkisalmi*; quickest by bus.

Sortavala and Valamo. Famous *Valamo Monastery*. Beautiful rocky archipelago. Hotels and inns at *Sortavala*. Inn at monastery. From *Sortavala* a beautiful automobile road runs east via *Kirjavalhti*.

Savonlinna and Punkaharju, on amazing afforested ridge like a bridge thrown across a lake. Hotels in *Savonlinna* and at *Punkaharju*. *Savonlinna* also has well-known hydro and *Olavinlinna Castle*, a rarely well-preserved magnificent medieval relic.

Joensuu and Koli, finest hilly forest and lake landscape in Finland. Hotels in *Joensuu*. At *Koli*, which lies on shore of large lake *Pielisjärvi*, Tourist Association's comfortable inns.

Lake Tolvajärvi; trip into the wilds. Beautiful freak landscape resembling *Punkaharju*. Fishing. Inn. Details from travel bureaux.

Gulf of Finland. From *Koivisto* by steamer to *Seiskari* and *Lavansaari* islands (delightful sands, dunes, fisher-village life, lodging in clean cottages, summer restaurant run by local travel society), and *Suursaari*, an island with bold hills, idyllic fisher-villages, bathing beach and restaurant run by the Tourist Association; steamer services to *Kotka* and *Helsinki*.

